

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864.

The battery has had the hardest and the severest battle that it has been their lot to fall into. October 6th at 2 o'clock in the morning, the rebels under Gen. French attacked Alatoona on all sides, and the fighting was terrible all day, and the afternoon, at which time the rebels withdrew. The sight is awful; they came right up almost hand to hand. The battery suffered badly. William is all right and was promoted to Sergeant, after the battle, for bravery. I will give you a list of killed and wounded in the battery. Lieut. Amosden has a bad wound in the right leg below the knee. The Surgeons at first thought that it would have to be taken off, but after examining the wound I heard one doctor say that it was very favorable, that they could save his leg.

LIST OF KILLED IN 12TH WIS. BATTERY AND DATA OF THEIR DEATH.

1st Lieut. M. Amosden, Oct. 8th. Serg't Sylvester Barton, Oct. 5th. Corp. A. P. Hamilton, David C. Day, Joseph W. Chase, Oct. 6th. S. H. Doolittle.

LIST OF WOUNDED, OCT. 5TH. Serg't. Orvin Hubbard, slight; Corp. S. G. Sisson, slight; Corp. O. C. Wilmarth, slight; Jacob Henry, severe; John Kalb, slight; C. C. Baker, leg off; F. Kohn, slight; St. John, fingers off; James Croft, slight; G. W. Huntington, slight; Granville Daily, through the neck; G. M. Robinson, slight; Thos. H. Harrison, slight.

October 9th, 1864. There being no chance to send the mail North, as yet I will send this as soon as the first train goes, so that you will receive the awful news as soon as any one by mail. This morning I have the sorrowful truth to pen to you that Lieut. Marcus Amosden is dead; he died last night at 8 o'clock, not from his wound, but from the effects of the sickness before that, which made him very weak, and the chloroform that was given him at the time the Surgeon examined his wound, was the cause of his sudden death. The service has lost a good and brave officer and a true friend. Only day before yesterday all looked favorable, and I felt very much encouraged and was almost certain that he would soon be able to go home, and I made that remark. Such are the horrors of war.

HIRAN ROBINSON.

The New York Herald (a McClellan paper) shows that the party which carried two of the three States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in October, have in every case carried the Presidential election in the following month, from 1840 down to and including 1860. The Union party have now carried the three States, and therefore the Herald says: "The conclusion inevitably follows that the result of the State election of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, of Tuesday last have determined the Presidential contest of 1864."

The London Standard says Sheridan's victory at Opequan is "only one among many recent instances which show that the superiority of generalship is now wholly with the Federals." It adds that "Early was fighting on familiar ground, but only to be defeated by a comparatively stripling, a young general who was hewing his way upward with the sabre after Early's name had been for months familiar to Europe and America as a corps commander."

Cor. of Ohio, the most impudent, violent and flashy of the Copperheads, and a sort of leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives in virtue of his loud voice, insolent bearing and habit of confident assertion, has been defeated in his district by more than a thousand majority on the home vote. To this will be added the condemnation expressed in the soldiers' ballots.—Boston Transcript.

Better than that; Cox has been beaten by 2,000 majority on the home vote.

SECRETARY Stanton has gone to the front to consult with Gen. Grant about the war estimates for next year. It is said they will be much smaller than those for the present year.

Three shocks of earthquakes were felt in the lower counties of California on Thursday night and Friday morning, frightening the people but doing no damage.

George Sanders, a wealthy citizen of Cambridge, Mass., died recently, leaving a fortune of half a million dollars. After making a bequest of \$20,000 to Harvard College, and liberally providing for his relatives, his will goes on to say that the testator believed drunkenness to be a crime and the origin of a large portion of the crime and misery in the community. He, therefore, left \$10,000 to his native town, Gloucester, Mass., and a like sum to the city of Cambridge, the interest of which sums should be paid as a salary, to a temperance missionary in each place, to be constantly employed in reforming old drunkards and preventing young ones from being made.

The police in Boston picked up a drunken man in the street last week, who had over \$2,000 in his pocket. He was thought when he came to himself.

An establishment for the manufacture of locomotives is just starting in Troy, N. Y. It is a new branch of industry in that city.

A lad of about fifteen years of age was instantly killed in Cincinnati last Saturday, by the overturning of one of the East Walnut Hills omnibuses.

The people of Detroit are much delighted at the safe arrival at that port of the first vessel of the direct Liverpool-Liverpool.

Jamesville Daily Gazette.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864. NUMBER 198.

VOLUME 8.

Judge Tanney's Last Moments.

The Washington Chronicle of the 14th describes the last moments of Judge Tanney:

It was not known to a great number of our people that Chief Justice Tanney had been a permanent resident of this city, so quiet and unobtrusive was his daily walk of life. Scarcely any knew that the beloved and honored jurist had been for days at the point of death, though none were surprised to hear of his demise, at the great age of eighty-eight years. Dr. Gratton Tyler was his regular physician but, some days since, his former physician, Dr. James C. Hall, who has retired from active practice for years, was called in for consultation. It was concluded that there was no hope of Judge Tanney's recovery but it was thought that no useful purpose would be subserved by making the fact public. To the last he exhibited to his relatives, and even to servants, that thoughtful graciousness of manner, that effort to lighten their attentive labors, which has marked his entire life. When Dr. Hall first called, he expressed regret that he was not able to rise to receive him. Subsequently, when confined to his bed, he took an interest in what was read to him by Dr. Hall, and in reference to proposed new constitution of Maryland, he desired particularly to hear read the laws of that distinguished lawyer, of Baltimore, Mr. Schley. The idea of some persons, that the oath might be taken though conscience recoiled, he condemned. Almost his last words were to his daughter, Miss Ellen Tanney, wishing her to communicate to Dr. Hall his great thankfulness for his unremitting attention.

The ceremony of extreme unction was administered on the night preceding his death. He commenced to sink rapidly on Wednesday evening, and members of his family and the city were summoned to his bedside and took leave of him and soon after he became insensible and died without a struggle. Judge Tanney leaves five daughters, four of whom—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Campbell, and Miss Tanney—were present at the time of his death, together with his son-in-law, J. Mason Campbell, Esq.

NEW CATHEDRAL IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Philadelphia, is to be opened on the 20th of November. The ceremony will be conducted with great pomp and splendor. All the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States and Canada will be present. On that day morning Mass will be the only service conducted in the other churches. The sermon on the occasion will be preached by Archbishop Spaulding. On the day following, a "mission" will be opened, which will continue for fifteen days. The Cathedral will be open from five o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. During all these hours religious exercises will be held, and two sermons each day will be preached. During the continuance of the "mission," in all probability from fifteen to twenty thousand people will partake of the sacraments of the church. The Jesuit fathers of the diocese will have the management of the "mission."

PHILADELPHIA has just voted one million of dollars for new schoolhouses. The money is to be raised by a loan.

The refugees and freedmen in Missouri who will need government aid this winter number five thousand.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DELIRIUM. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug23dewly.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—For the last time, I hereby give notice that all notes and accounts due me must be paid at once. I have made this request several times before. From a good many I have not even received replies. If any of my customers think that I have not waited long enough, I shall with differ them without making any words. A settlement I will have. The greenbacks or a judgment is the only way it can be settled.

R. J. RICHARDSON, Janesville, Oct. 4, 1864. dlmw2aue130

MARRIED.

In Janesville, Oct. 10th, by Rev. B. Robinson, PLINY H. WHITE and Miss MARY M. HYMES, both of Exeter, Groton.

October 10th, at the City Hotel, Madison, by the Rev. J. M. MERRILL, BYRON W. WOOD and MARY B. DENNETT, both of Rock county.

DIED.

At Footville, Rock Co., Wis., Oct. 16th, IDAHO, daughter of Rev. J. I. and Emily L. Foot, aged 1 year, 6 months and 12 days.

She's gone. Oh! I will my heart no rest To echo words against its peace.

All tremulous with sorrow, I know she's gone with autumn flowers Which mourn the loved of summer hours.

She passed away Like dying day, That glides with hope the morn'g.

At Janesville, Rock Co., Wis., Oct. 10th, ELLAN H. daughter of Rev. J. I. and Emily L. Foot, aged 1 year, 6 months and 12 days.

At Janesville, Rock Co., Wis., Sept. 24th, MARY JANE, daughter of Daniel and Sophronia Doolittle, aged 23 years.

FRESH FRUITS.

Those heretofore so cold.

FRESH PEACHES!

have arrived at.

WHEELOCK'S!

Also,

Fresh Strawberries, Pickles, &c.

all put up this fall.

Extra fine Baltimore Oysters

are arriving by express well cooled. oct13dewly

STRAYED.—From the subscriber on Friday, October 15th, a large red milk cow, about 1 year old, with a small bell on one fore foot, and in 1 or 2 years old. Said cow was lately brought from Melrose county, Illinois. Any information or apprehensions will be liberally rewarded by the subscriber. G. A. SLOCUM, oct13dewly

Myers Block, Janesville, Wis.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern. GOING NORTH. Day Express, 2:10 P. M. Day Express, 4:30 P. M. Mail and Passenger, 6:30 P. M. Night Express, 12:30 A. M. Night Passenger, 2:00 A. M.

Mil. & Prairie du Chien. ARRIVE. From Milwaukee, 8:40 A. M. For P. du C., 1:10 A. M. For P. du C., 2:25 A. M. For Milwaukee, 1:50 P. M. For Milwaukee, 3:40 P. M. For Milwaukee, 4:20 P. M. For Milwaukee, 4:20 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 10th, 1864.

Chicago, through, 2:10 A. M. 9:00 P. M. 12:30 A. M. Chicago, through, 4:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M. 2:06 P. M. Milwaukee, through, 2:10 A. M. 9:00 P. M. 12:30 A. M. Milwaukee, through, 4:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M. 2:06 P. M. Milwaukee, through, 2:10 A. M. 9:00 P. M. 12:30 A. M. Milwaukee, through, 4:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M. 2:06 P. M. Milwaukee, through, 2:10 A. M. 9:00 P. M. 12:30 A. M. Milwaukee, through, 4:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M. 2:06 P. M.

Overland mail Rock Milwaukee Express, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by 9 o'clock. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A. M. Overland mail to Councilville arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 11:00 A. M. Departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:00 P. M.

Overland mail to Elmhurst Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Office hours from 7:30 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sundays from 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. J. M. BURROUGHS, P. M. Writ.

YAL FOUND.—A rail picked up on the street, can be found at our office.

House FOR SALE.—See advertisement of Mrs. Addy in another column.

Crowded out.—An account of the Steamboat excursion is crowded out until to-morrow.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—There is a screw loose somewhere in reference to the eastern mail that arrives here at night. If the route agent carries it by, he needs attending to. Wherever the trouble is it needs to be removed.

ATTENTION MECHANICS!—All mechanics of this city, and others interested in assisting them in getting up a demonstration worthy of their several crafts, at the mass meeting to be held here on the 25th inst., are requested to meet at the court room to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at seven and a half o'clock p. m.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.—The union meeting at the Court Room last evening was very spirited and largely attended. Hon. G. W. Hazleton, of Columbus, made a capital speech of about forty minutes in duration, full of sound sense and patriotism. He was followed by Senator Doolittle, who never fails to electrify an audience. He spoke about three quarters of an hour. Both speakers were frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause. Such speeches cannot fail of bearing good fruit.

ILLUMINATION.—The Executive committee would suggest that there be a general illumination of the business houses, and private residences of Union citizens on Wednesday Evening the 20th inst.

Hoping that it will meet with a hearty response from all those who are interested in the success of the Union cause, we shall expect that due arrangements will be made to make it one of the grandest features of the mass meeting.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Clark, of the Big Mill, met with an accident yesterday which came near being very serious in its consequences. While examining some of the machinery on the basement of the mill his coat was drawn in between a drum and the band, bringing Mr. Clark in contact with a timber, tearing his coat from him and breaking the band. Had the garment and the band been stronger, the accident would doubtless have been fatal. As it was some severe bruises was the only result.

THE DELEGATION FOR BELLOIT.—A goodly number of our citizens, in double and single teams, started for Beloit this morning to attend the mass meeting, at that place, to-day. They were accompanied by the Bower City Band and an artillery company. The weather is so glorious that they cannot fail of having a good time. On one of the banners we noticed the following:

God and our country.—Don't give up the ship.—United we stand, divided we fall.—Liberty the rule, slavery the exception.—The Union must, and shall be preserved.—Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.—The child is christened and his name is Abraham.—Salt River is navigable.—Old Rock is good for 3,000 majority.

The committee on railroads have made arrangements with the Chicago and North Western Railroad to have two passenger cars at Watertown on Wednesday morning the 26th inst., for the accommodation of all persons desiring to attend from that city and all stations this side; which will arrive at Janesville at 12 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Janesville at 8 o'clock in the evening. By this arrangement the people of Columbia County and of Watertown, Belleville, Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, Koskonong, and Milton Junction can reach the city in time to take part in the exercises of the day and return the same evening. All desiring to attend on the line of the Chicago road south, will be glad that the up train arrives at Janesville at 2 o'clock P. M. Also that the train arrives from Monroe at 12 o'clock P. M.

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Durling's music store, Myers' Block. oct10dawtle149.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Lapping's Block, Janesville, Wis., Oct. 19, 1864.

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UNION MASS MEETING.

At Janesville, October 20th, 1864.

The arrangements for the Union Mass Meeting to be held at Janesville, Oct. 20, 1864, is so far completed that there is no doubt but that it will be the largest political demonstration ever held in this section of the State. The various towns of the county are actively and earnestly engaged in preparing for the occasion. We are pleased to see that a spirited rivalry has arisen in many of the towns as to which shall be the "banner town" on that day.

The committee have made a selection of grounds upon the hill on the east side of the river close to the business portions of the city which are ample enough to accommodate 15,000 or 20,000 people. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and another distinguished speaker will certainly be present, and address the assemblage.

The Janesville brass band will be in attendance, and it is confidently expected that the Beloit cannot band, the Whites-water and Broadhead bands will also be present, which alone would make the occasion one of the most interesting ever occurring in the State. The Rock County Battery will be on the grounds and send its salutes of welcome to the various delegations as they arrive in the city.

The committee have suggested that in the evening there be a general illumination of the business houses, as well as the private residences of every loyal citizen, which they have no doubt will be cheerfully and heartily responded to.

The committee would recommend that the marshal of each delegation report to General James Sutherland, the Chief Marshal of the day, upon their arrival, so that each may be assigned a proper place in the procession. It will then move through the principal streets, and thence to the grounds.

The procession will be formed precisely at 11 o'clock A. M., and the speaking will commence immediately upon its arrival upon the grounds.

The various mechanical and industrial arts will be largely represented by the loyal mechanics of the city, arrangements for which are now actively progressing. All honor to the hardy sons of toil.

Come, then, loyal men and women of Rock and adjoining counties, and let us show the enemies of this glorious union and of this government, such a gathering as will startle them in their diabolical schemes to destroy the government of Washington, and to build upon its ruins an aristocracy, the chief corner-stone of which shall be slavery. Men of wealth, men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and christian, philanthropic men, come together on this day, determined that while our brave boys in blue are meeting the foe in many an ensanguined strife, you will protect them by your ballots on the 8th day of November.

Americans by birth or by choice, we appeal to you, one and all, and of every nationality to come and assist us in maintaining this free and beneficent government, and thereby render, as ever before, America the Asylum of the oppressed of every Nation. Come, then, loyal men and women, come. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A Strong Indorsement of a Valuable and Popular Medicine.

To Wm. Booth, General Western Agent for Dr. A. Strickland, and Co.—I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with piles for the last eight years. I have tried all the remedies that I could think of, or that have been recommended to me, but have received no relief from any until I tried the bottle of "Strickland's Pile Remedy," you recommended to me. My brother, Mr. Chas. L. Glass, was completely paralyzed by this distressing complaint, and sent home from the army, being unable to do duty. He was entirely cured by the remainder of the bottle unused by me.

I, B. GLASS.

I can truly say that the above is correct, and I cannot recommend it too highly.

Cnas. L. Glass.

The above remedy is sold by all the druggists in this city. Oct3dawtle141.

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NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEORGE C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WARDEN.**
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER.**
5th—**HENRY F. BELITZ.**
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS,
2nd District—**J. C. SLOAN.**

FOR SENATOR,
17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**
FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON.**
2nd Dist.—**E. P. KING.**
3rd Dist.—**SOLOMON C. CARR.**
4th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**
5th Dist.—**DANIEL MOWE.**

Union Republican County Nominees.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS KABLE.**
"Register of Deeds—**G. C. KERRICK.**
"County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLBROOK, JR.**
"Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**S. C. JAMES.**
"Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEVI ALDEN.**
"District Attorney—**JOHN R. BENNETT.**
"County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE.**
"Overseer—**S. C. BURNHAM.**

Letter from the Federal Capital.

Washington, Oct. 1861.

Editors, Gazette.—The Copperhead banner trails in the dust. The preliminary skirmish in the political campaign of 1861 has been fought, and in the language of the immortal Perry, of Lake Erie memory, we can say "we have met the enemy and they are ours." The smoke is lifting from the battle field, and what a horrible sight is revealed. Dead and wounded traitors and copperheads lay scattered about in great confusion, and how horribly mangled are the wounded.

The left wing of the grand army of Freedom had a heavy fight in the old Keystone State, and has done nobly. The center in Ohio, has covered itself with glory, placing hors d' combat scores of rank and pestilent traitors, among which are Sunset Cox, Alex. Long, Geo. H. Pendleton and Geo. E. Pugh. Ohio despises traitors, and she has set her seal of condemnation on these men, who have so long misrepresented her, and consigned them to the pit of oblivion, so deep that the hand of resurrection will never drag them forth again.

But the grandest fight of all has taken place in Indiana, on the left wing, under the lead of the gallant Morton and his noble compatriots. While Ohio and Pennsylvania, have had heavy reserves to fall back on, in the form of the army vote, Indiana has had to fight her battle single handed and alone, her soldiers having been disfranchised through the action of her Democratic Legislature. But she has fought a noble fight, routed the copperheads and scattered them in wild dismay, covering herself all over with glory, in true Sheridan style.

But we must not forget "My Maryland." She too has been having her fight, and from all the indications which have been received, she has most unmitigably resolved to be free. She is welcome to a place in the galaxy of free states and nobly has she come up to the work, despite the efforts of Reverdy Johnson, who by this his last act, has covered himself with infamy, in counselling men to take an oath with an avowed intent of disregarding it. Down, down to the lowest depths of obscurity and infamy let him sink. It is well that he has unmasked himself and revealed his true nature, for in the condition of things now existing, had he stood true to the sentiments avowed at the last session of the Senate, it is not improbable that he might have been selected to fill the place vacated by Judge Taney's death.

How fitting it is that he who should judicially declare "that the black man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect," should live until the hour that the fat had gone forth, that Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected President of the United States, his policy of Emancipation sustained and Maryland made free. That he should live until he was fully demonstrated that the black man had rights which should be respected, and that the American people had resolved that he should be free. All this accomplished, and then it was time for Taney to die, but not to be forgotten, for our children's children and their descendants to the latest generation, will remember him, as one who prostituted his judicial position to do the behests of the slave power and thus disgraced the bench which a Marshall and a Story had ornamented. He is gone—let his ashes rest in peace, for as he was a defender of slavery, it was fitting that he should die with the institution and be buried with it in its bed of infamy.

The copperheads are endeavoring to derive a little consolation from the fact that the majority in Pennsylvania is close on the home vote—so close, that it will no doubt take an official canvass to decide which side has carried the State on the home vote. Suppose, the Keystone State goes 5,000 or even 10,000 against us on the home vote—what does it signify in favor of the copperheads? Nothing. It however reveals the fact more plainly than ever that the copperheads have staid at home, while the loyal men have gone to the war. In 1862 under the decision of Judge Woodward, the Pennsylvania soldiers in the field were disfranchised, and deprived of the privilege of voting. As a consequence, the copperheads having remained at home, they carried the State that fall by about 3,500 majority, with a small majority in the Legislature. The

subsequent winter this Legislature refused to pass a law, allowing soldiers in the field a right to exercise the electoral franchise. In 1863 Judge Woodward was made a candidate for Governor, the copperheads of that State by this act endorsing the doctrine, that an American citizen, who had left his home and fireside to fight the battles of his country, and put down traitors, was unworthy to be entrusted with the elective franchise, and the exercise of the highest right of an American citizen. Even General McClellan came forward and endorsed Judge Woodward and all his infamous, degrading and damnable doctrines. But all was of no avail. The people were shocked at the promulgation of such ideas and doctrines and their interpolation into the Democratic creed.

A long and animated canvass ensued. From 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers were furnished and allowed to go home and vote. We carried the State by 15,000 majority and consigned Judge Woodward to oblivion. How stands the case now? A Union Legislature gave the soldiers the right to vote in the field, hence the soldiers who voted at home last year, now vote in the field. This of itself would make a large reduction of the home majority. Then again, since last October, the Government has called for over 1,000,000 soldiers, and after all the reductions made from various causes, Pennsylvania must have furnished over 100,000 men as her share. How then, in view of this draft on her voting population, can it be expected that she will maintain her majorities on the home vote? It is simply impossible.

It is well known that in strong, Republican localities the quotas are filled by volunteers and in Democratic localities by the draft. The volunteers were early in the field, and hence the Union localities from whence they went, are minus their votes on the home vote. This to my mind accounts for the reduction of the majorities on the home vote in most of the old strong Republican and Union counties.

In the Democratic counties the draft is in process, and the copperheads are not yet dragged from their homes, and were able to vote, and hence those counties kept up their majorities. We need, however, have no fears. The soldiers in the field can vote and the men who have volunteered are voting all right, for as far as received and heard from, four out of five of the soldiers' votes are against the copperheads.

The old Keystone State is all right and sound to the heart's core. She never throws away her vote. She almost invariably has cast her electoral vote for the man that is elected, and as she votes in October so she votes in November, by a largely increased majority.

Copperheads, read in the result of the October elections your doom, and then call for the mountains to fall upon you and screen you from the wrath of the coming storm. Abraham Lincoln is to be the next President of the United States. This is fore-ordained and decreed. Weep for the money you have spent in vain. Your millions lavished upon Pennsylvania and Indiana are thrown away. You had better return to your operations in the gold market, August Belmont, for it is not so risky a business as speculating in politics. Try your hand there a while and by and by you and your English allies will come down in one grand smash. Your last card will be to force gold up if possible, to a higher premium and try and make people believe that it is only the result of Mr. Lincoln's fore-shadowed election. Try this dodge now, as I believe you will, and fail as you assuredly will.

Friends of the Union, we have won a glorious victory, and a more brilliant one is in store for us. But it is no time now to lay down our arms, and unsling our knapsacks. In olden times soldiers were content to win one victory in a campaign, and then rest upon their laurels. New and brave Generals have taught us new ideas. We have dealt them a heavy blow—the Winchester of this campaign, but let us *ala Sheridan*, follow them vigorously until November, and make that the Fisher's Hill, and then and there rout them horse and foot, capturing cannon, baggage and all,—leaving them to fly in utter dismay. Now, is no time to rest upon our arms. The enemy, though routed, are determined. Nothing short of a complete Waterloo will satisfy. Then let them have it to their heart's content.

There is but little of public interest transpiring here. Specifying is the order of the night, every night at the Union League Headquarters. The Democrats have the city beleaguered with flags, and are blowing furiously. A grand pow-wow was held at a flag raising, a few nights since, on which occasion \$125.00 was offered to the Finley Hospital Band to play for them, but the soldiers of that band are Lincolnites and money cannot hire them to play at McClellan meetings, though they often furnish much excellent music at Union meetings. The National Intelligencer office floats a McClellan and Pendleton flag. How the bones of Clay and Webster must rattle in their coffins, at the idea of the old office which used to be their rallying place, being thus desecrated and disgraced.

The National Executive Congressional Committee are sending out Documents by the million, as high as 125,000 a day, having been sent forth during the late campaign. Scores of clerks spend their evenings at their rooms mailing these documents.

I would suggest that if Republican Committees wish to secure the distribution of ballots among the Wisconsin soldiers in the armies near here, they can do so by sending them to W. G. Sellick, Wisconsin State Agent, or to Bradford Rigford President of the Wisconsin Lincoln and John, son Club of this city.

Green Adams has resigned the Sixth Auditorship of the Treasury and it is announced that John F. Sharratt, now Chief Clerk, has been appointed in his place. I have been positively assured that no such appointment has been made. I

doubt very much whether it ever will be made, certainly not if Mr. Lincoln is allowed to know the reasons why he should not be appointed.

The weather is beautiful and cool, and prices are rapidly falling, as good sugar can now be bought here for 19¢20 cents, cotton cloth 40¢50 cents, and prints at 31¢40 cents. There is still room for improvement in some articles, as butter for instance still brings 50¢55 cents, and beef steaks 20¢25 cents. Grant will soon bring down these prices we hope and believe.

OSSEVER.

Superintendent's Report of District Number Two.

Rock County School Houses.—There are in this superintendent district, not including the city of Beloit, eighty-one school houses, of which eleven are built of stone, four of brick, and sixty-six are frame buildings. The average value of these according to the statistical reports, is \$306, and the aggregate, \$24,825.50. The lowest valuation is \$50, and the highest \$2,500. Clinton Junction can boast of the best house, while that of Utter's Corners is estimated the lowest.

The great advance in prices during the past year, has discouraged improvements in buildings and in their appurtenances, so that but one new school house has been erected in that time, and only a few additions made to charts and apparatus, \$1,974.11 is the amount expended for these purposes. For the sake of such improvements, it is desired that the "better time coming," will soon come, for more than one half of our school houses are equal to the demands and circumstances of the districts in which they are situated, and but fifteen schools are supplied with outline maps, and only thirty have the protection of a fence to preserve their sessions, as well as their play-grounds, from the annoyances of cattle and other nuisances that run in the streets. The best excuse that can probably be made for this condition of affairs is that most of the school buildings were erected several years ago, when settlements were more sparse, and the means of the settlers quite limited, and since then opportunities for making improvements have been generally put off until more convenient times.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

There are but two schools in this superintendent district, that can be classed under this head; one at Shopiere containing two departments, and the other at Clinton Junction containing three. In each of these superior educational facilities are furnished, and consequently the attendance of the more advanced pupils in the branches of a common school education is retained. Two departments might be profitably established in the schools in the villages of Milton, West Milton, and Emerald Grove, and probably in other places had not the expensive policy of enrolling districts been in some localities, previously pursued. I am happy to say that the advantages of a graded school are to be enjoyed in a part of the last mentioned places during the ensuing year.

TEACHERS.

One hundred and forty-three teachers have been employed in this district during the whole year, of whom one hundred and six were females and thirty-seven were males. The former class largely predominated during the winter, and met generally with as good success in every respect as the latter. Indeed, for the management and instruction of the class of pupils that usually attend our public schools, I would, from observation, rather give them the preference. In the light of this fact, there can not be a necessity for that practice, so common in some school districts, of changing teachers once a year, so as to have a female for the summer and a male for the winter. If one of the former class was re-employed for the winter, she would not only be less expensive than one of the latter, but would also, from a knowledge of the wants and progress of her pupils, be generally more serviceable. Some districts realize the importance of this fact, and have retained the same teacher during the year; and, I may say, that the schools under the charge of these have been generally among the best. There are thirteen teachers of this class, and there are nineteen that have been employed one term or more in the same school as during the previous year.

About fifty have been engaged in teaching during both terms, and about the same number have no other employment. It is quite probable that not more than this number intend to make teaching an occupation for life. This is not strange when we consider that the average wages paid during the year to male teachers was but \$27.70, and to female teachers but \$18.72. While this is enough, and more than enough for the incompetent or unfaithful, there is not a sufficient discrimination made in favor of those who are desirous of following the profession, and who are an honor to it, to induce them to make a more thorough and extensive preparation for its duties.

In respect to ability to teach, and tact in management, as manifest on my days of visitation, the teachers might be divided into three classes, good, average and poor, having about equal numbers in each. Nearly all are worthy of commendation for their earnest endeavors to discharge their duty. Some are entitled to great praise for their flattering success, but in few ought never to be allowed again the care of a school on account of their unfaithfulness, or their inability to govern either themselves or others.

The average age, experience, and scholarship of the teachers can be gathered from the following summary: Thirty-four teachers were under twenty years of age; ninety-three between twenty and thirty; thirteen between thirty and forty; and three over forty.

Thirty-two were without previous experience in their vocation; eighty-six had taught from one to ten terms; twenty-one from ten to twenty; and four more than twenty. There were one hundred and seventy-four applicants for certificates at the public examinations in the Fall and

Spring, of whom thirty failed to pass examination, one hundred and twenty-six received third grade or limited certificates, fourteen second grade, and four first grade. The average standing of these was six in a scale of which ten is perfection. The number whose average standing was below five is twenty-six; above five and below six, sixty-two; above six and below seven, fifty-two; above seven and below eight, twenty-three; above eight and below nine, ten; above nine, one. The standard of perfection is not an ideal one, but within the reach of every persevering and faithful student; not again, is it so low as to flatter a teacher with possessing qualifications to which he is as yet a stranger.

PUPILS.

The average daily attendance of the pupils is sixty-seven per cent. of the number registered, and the average number registered in each town is sixty-two per cent. of those legally entitled to school privileges. It will be seen from this that one-third of the time of the registered pupils is lost by irregularity of attendance, and that not quite forty-two per cent. of the children between four and twenty years of age, receive daily instruction during both terms in the public school. If there should be added to this latter ratio the per cent. of those under the age of six years, that are not and should not be sent to school and that of those attending high schools and academies not reporting to this office, the disproportion would not seem so great or lamentable.

But after making due allowances for these causes, and for the absences occasioned by the great demand for men and labor in consequence of our national struggle, there still remains grounds enough for the assertion that the daily attendance of pupils is forty per cent. less than it might and should be. But this is not the measure of the evil influence of absenteeism and irregularity of attendance. The injury done in this way to the education of our children is more serious still. The absent pupil not only loses himself the advantages of the school, but also works an injury to the classes to which he belongs. The blame for this loss of time, and waste of invaluable privileges, rests, no doubt, in part, upon the teacher's want of interest in his vocation, or upon his inability to elicit from his pupils a love for the school room, but in a much greater degree, upon the thoughtlessness of parents, or their inappreciation of the importance of regularity of attendance, or of the value of an education. The Superintendent can, in some measure, correct this evil, by refusing certificates to teachers that have proved their incapacity to draw forth from their pupils, a love for study, and by some influences that he can bring to bear upon the parents themselves, but it can not be entirely eradicated without a system of compulsory attendance, which, if not opposed to the policy of a Republican Government, is at least opposed to the sentiments, at present entertained by our people.

PATRONS.

In some districts, the school board and other patrons take a commendable interest in their schools, and cheer and strengthen the teacher by their frequent visits, while in others there is a remissness in school visitation, which, if it does not betray a blameworthy carelessness, must proceed from an undervaluing of the importance of this duty. The school district officer should bear in mind that, by accepting his office, he has given a promise to visit his district school, and that, if he fails to do this, he breaks his word, as well as neglects an important trust. In order that there might be more frequent visitations, and some system in making these, I would suggest that the clerk should make a list of the patrons in his district, and appoint the times when each in turn, should perform this duty. If such labors were expended in every district, an ample reward would be reaped, not only in the renewed courage and zeal of both teacher and pupils, but also in the increased interest and better directed efforts of the patrons themselves.

ALBERT WHITFORD,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL!

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delicate and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face to a pearly white texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the delicate complexion so lacking in the face of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. Its value every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati, who have been Counteringfeit the Mustang Liniment under great pretenses of propriety, have been thoroughly exposed by the Courts. To guard against further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private steel plate revenue stamp, which is placed upon the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the fac simile of my Signature, and without which the article is a Counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best liniment in the world. With the present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lacerated, valuable animals made sound, and untold life saved. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, cuts, caked breasts, strained bowels, &c., it is a Sovereign Remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all Druggists.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

Special Notices.

NERVOUS DISEASES
AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes,—new and reliable treatment! In reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letters, analogous, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 814Philadelphia

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan28dAwly

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.
It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effective cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. HAZARD, of 161 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 3 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

Wm. BOOTH, general agent for Wisconsin.
E. F. COLWELL, wholesale agent for Wisconsin.
883and1614mawdAwly

Clothing.

PRICES OF

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

MARKED DOWN!

We have on hand \$50,000 worth of Dressing, all bought in the months of May, June and July at least 25 per cent. less than the lowest prices touched at August 1st. A great many of the above goods were sold by us at a good profit, which enable us to sell reasonable without loss to ourselves, and

STOCK OF GOODS!

Very Large and Choice

We wish to convert into CASH immediately, our

MUCH LOWER PRICES

THAN

THE GOLD STANDARD!

and shall keep them below it to the present.

The public may rely upon this statement, and

CLOTHE THEMSELVES

AT

Astonishingly Low Prices!

for the time.

This reduction will be made on ORDERED goods, as well as Ready Made Garments and Furnishing Goods.

ECHLIN'S FOOTE,
Merchant Tailors,
601and1614 West Milwaukee Street.

BRING YOUR GREENBACKS!

And call on

F. JENKINS & BRO.

To buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

If you want to save money. We have at hand and well selected a stock of BOOTS and SHOES as can be found west of the lake, and we are bound to sell them

Cheaper than any other House in the City!!

We are confident we can fit and suit you all. We make Machine Boots and Shoes of

THE BEST STOCK AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see what we can do for you.

222 Rember the place—opposite McKee & Bros. Main street, Janesville, Wis.

W. C. JENKINS & BRO.

NOTICE.

Acq's App't Pro. Mar. Gen'l's Office, Janesville, Wis., Oct. 22, 1861.

The Probate Marshal General of the United States directs that all claims for premiums for procuring life insurance be presented to Louis C. L. Stigevan, Corp's of Engineers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Madison, Wisconsin, for payment, before October 31st, 1861, and that no claims for said premiums, presented after that date, will be paid.

CHAS. S. LOVELL,
Atty. at Law, U. S. Inf. A. A. Pro. M. Gen. Wp.
Oct. 17, 1861.

DEAUFUL STYLES LADIES'
HATS, at
Wm28dAwly

MR. REAGAN'S

Dry Goods.

GREAT PANIC SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

The entire Stock of

McKee & Bro.

Marked down \$25,000. Stock to be reduced \$25,000 within the next forty days. First sold last week for 60¢ down to 50¢. Prints sold for 25¢ down to 20¢. Laines down 10¢ a yard. Merinos and Emperes Cloth down 4¢ a yard. Cloths of all kinds reduced from 25¢ to one dollar per yard. Shewings, dressed and brown, from 10¢ to 15¢ a yard. Cotton Flannels down 15¢ a yard. All Flannels reduced 25 per cent. and in fact our entire Stock at an equal reduction. We have determined to reduce our Stock to our own limit within the

NEXT FORTY DAYS!

We have on hand \$50,000 worth of Dressing, all bought in the months of May, June and July at least 25 per cent. less than the lowest prices touched at August 1st. A great many of the above goods were sold by us at a good profit, which enable us to sell reasonable without loss to ourselves, and

DRY GOODS!

Take unprecedented in the annual of Merchandising, and purchased all our present Stock of

SILKS,
MERINOS,
EMPERES CLOTHS, all Wool,
PLAINES, plain and figured,
ALPACAS, and
MORAIN GOODS,
FRENCH,
ENGLISH
IRISH POPLINS,

at a reduction of 50 per cent from prices asked the first of September by Jobbers.

We have also on hand a large line of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

which have been bought at an equal reduction. Fifty pieces of

CARPETS!

also bought at Auction at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. All our old stock.

MARKED DOWN

to correspond with late prices. Also a large lot of

RIBBONS,
BONNETS,
HATS and
PLUMES,
OF ALL KINDS.

To Country Merchants & Milliners,

We would say that we guarantee to sell at

WHOLESALE

less than Milwaukee and Chicago. Bring along your invoices from either place and we will undersell them 5 per cent.

To the People of Rock, Watworth, Dane and Green Counties:—

We would say that you can save at least twenty dollars in the purchase of one hundred dollars, by coming to McKee & Bro's. to trade. We would again say that we are determined to reduce our stock and that prices is no object, that goods must and shall be sold.

Sign of the Golden Sheep, Main St., Jan 11th, 1861.
oct24w1861

DRY GOODS!

CAUTION.

We daily see advertisements of cheap new red instruments, with strange names, purporting to be superior to Melodeons and School Organs. A new exterior and a new name will naturally attract attention; but the public will bear in mind that *Red Instruments*, now manufactured in the United States and Canada, are, as near as they can be made without infringing our patents, copies of our own designs.

422. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from the date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the repairs are not caused by accident or design.

We have a fresh supply from the press. Particular attention paid to

Tuning Pianos and Melodeons,

and all other musical instruments. "Who has no music in his home is a miserly person, and a miserly man is an enemy to his country, where there may be found a good assortment of

Pianos, Melodians and American

ORGANS!

also all the latest popular publications of

SHEET MUSIC

including a very great variety of Patriotic Songs. We keep a large assortment of

Musical Merchandise and Instruction Books.

GOTTSCALK ON KNABE.

[Translated from the French.]

After having played on the Piano of Messrs. Knabe & Co., it is impossible not to bear testimony to their quality, which have acquired for them the constant reputation which they enjoy. The Piano of their manufacture, on which I have played, are exceedingly remarkable for their quality. The tone is powerful without harshness, and the upper notes sweet, clear and harmoniously mellow, (crystaline), and I do not hesitate to express in regard to these instruments my entire satisfaction, and to declare that they are equal to any superior to the best manufactured in Europe or this country by the most celebrated makers.

Sign of
D. B. Wilson, Janesville, Wis.

NEW GOODS!!

Fall & Winter Millinery

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th.

MRS. BEALE has returned from New York and has with her a beautiful assortment of Millinery Goods of all kinds.

Purchased since the Fall in Gold

42 Ladies and Children's Furs, also a beautiful assortment of Zephyr and worsted goods.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

INDIAN DOCTOR!

Medicines and prescriptions for all

CURABLE CASES.

Consultation free. Attention given to Fevers, Chills and Fevers, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS!

RENAL WEAKNESS.

VENERAL DISEASE, &c., &c.

Letters of inquiry containing a three cent stamp will be answered. Address Box 433 Janesville, Wis. Office on Washington street, two doors South of Ravine street.

oct14w1861

Musical Instruments.

PRINCE & CO.'S

IMPROVED

PATENT MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Employing 200 Men, and finishing 50 Instruments per week.

Manufactory cor. Niagara & Maryland Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

CHAS. H. PRINCE & CO.,
New York,
Boston, Mass.
Cincinnati, O.
St. Louis, Mo.
Philadelphia.
Hartford, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the place and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1842, and since that time we have not been out of the market.

THIRTY THOUSAND!

These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, and in the West Indies, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held. At all Industrial Exhibitions, they have invariably been

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM!

whenever exhibiting in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in furnishing by mail (at our own expense) our illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

422. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from the date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the repairs are not caused by accident or design.

We have a fresh supply from the press. Particular attention paid to

Tuning Pianos and Melodeons,

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VENERAL DISEASE, &c., &c.

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oct14w1861

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEORGE C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WARDEN.**
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER.**
5th—**HENRY F. BELTZ.**
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS,
2nd District—**C. SLOAN.**

FOR SENATOR,
17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON.**
2nd Dist.—**E. P. KING.**
3rd Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**
4th Dist.—**DANIEL MOVE.**

Union Republican County Nominees.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARLE.**
" Register of Deeds—**C. O. KERNER.**
" County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HODDREDGE, JR.**
" Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**L. JAMES.**
" Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEVI ALDEN.**
" District Attorney—**JOHN R. PENNETT.**
" County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE.**
" Coroner—**S. C. BURNHAM.**

Letter from the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1864.
Editor of the Gazette.—The Copperhead banner trails in the dust. The preliminary skirmish in the political campaign of 1864 has been fought, and in the language of the immortal Perry, of Lake Erie memory, we can say "we have met the enemy and they are ours." The smoke is lifting from the battle field, and what a horrible sight is revealed. "Dead and wounded traitors and copperheads lay scattered about in great profusion, and how horribly mangled and the wounded."

The left wing of the grand army of Free don had a heavy fight in the old Keystone State, and has done nobly. The centre in Ohio, has covered itself with glory, placing hors d' combat scores of rank and pestilential traitors, among which are Sunset Cox, Alex. Long, Geo. H. Pendleton and Geo. E. Pugh. Ohio despises traitors, and she has set her seal of condemnation on those men, who have so long misrepresented her, and consigned them to the pit of oblivion, so deep that the hand of resurrection will never drag them forth again. But the grandest fight of all has taken place in Indiana, on the left wing, under the lead of the gallant Morton and his noble companions. While Ohio and Pennsylvania, have had heavy reserves to fall back on, in the form of the army vote, Indiana has had to fight her battle single handed and alone, her soldiers having been disfranchised through the action of her Democratic Legislature. But she has fought a noble fight, routed the copperheads and scattered them in wild dismay; covering herself all over with glory, in the Sheridan style.

But we must not forget "My Mary; land. She too has been having her fight, and from all the indications which have been received, she has most unmissably resolved to be free. She is welcome to a place in the galaxy of free states and nobly has she come up to the work; despite the efforts of Reverdy Johnson; who by this his last act, has covered himself with infamy, in counselling men to take an oath with an avowed intent of disregarding it. Down, down to the lowest depths of obscurity and infamy let him sink. It is well that he has unmasked himself and revealed his true nature, for in the condition of things now existing, had he stood true to the sentiments avowed at the last session of the Senate, it is not improbable, that he might have been selected to fill the place vacated by Judge Taney's death.

How fitting it is that he who should judicially declare "that the black man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect," should live until the hour that the fat had gone forth, that Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected, President of the United States, his policy of Emancipation sustained and Maryland made free. That he should live until it was fully demonstrated that the black man had rights which should be respected, and that the American people had resolved that he should be free. All this accomplished, and then it was time for Taney to die, but not to be forgotten, for our children's children and their descendants to the latest generation, will remember him, as one who prostituted his judicial position to do the behests of the slave power and thus disgraced the bench which a Marshall and a Story had ornamented. He is gone—let his ashes rest in peace, for as he was a defender of slavery, it was fitting that he should die with the institution and be buried with it in its bed of infamy.

The copperheads are endeavoring to derive a little consolation from the fact that the majority in Pennsylvania is close on the home vote—so close, that it will no doubt take an official canvass to decide which side has carried the State on the home vote. Suppose the Keystone State goes 5,000 or even 10,000 against us on the home vote—what does it signify in favor of the copperheads? Nothing. It however reveals the fact more plainly than ever that the copperheads have staid at home, while the loyal men have gone to the war. In 1862 under the decision of Judge Woodward, the Pennsylvania soldiers in the field were disfranchised, and deprived of the privilege of voting. As a consequence, the copperheads having remained at home, they carried the State that fall by about 3,500 majority, with a small majority in the Legislature. The

subsequent winter this Legislature refused to pass a law, allowing soldiers in the field a right to exercise the electoral franchise. In 1863 Judge Woodward was made a candidate for Governor, the copperheads of that State by this act, endorsing the doctrine, that an American citizen, who had left his home and fire-side to fight the battles of his country, and put down traitors, was unworthy to be entrusted with the elective franchise, and the exercise of the highest right of an American citizen. Even General McClellan came forward and endorsed Judge Woodward and all his infamous, degrading and damnable doctrines. But all was of no avail. The people were shocked at the promulgation of such ideas and doctrines and their interpolation into the Democratic creed.

A long and animated canvass ensued. From 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers were furloughed and allowed to go home and vote. We carried the State by 15,000 majority and consigned Judge Woodward to oblivion. How stands the case now. A Union Legislature gave the soldiers the right to vote in the field, hence the soldiers who voted at home last year, now vote in the field. This of itself would make a large reduction of the home majority. Then again, since last October, the Government has called for over 1,000,000 soldiers, and after all the reductions made from various causes, Pennsylvania must have furnished over 100,000 men as her share. How then, in view of this draft on her voting population, can it be expected that she will maintain her majorities on the home vote? It is simply impossible.

It is well known that in strong, Republican localities the quotas are filled by volunteers and in Democratic localities by the draft. The volunteers were early in the field, and hence the Union localities from whence they went, are minus their votes on the home vote. This to my mind accounts for the reduction of the majorities on the home vote in most of the old strong Republican and Union counties.

In the Democratic counties the draft is in process, and the copperheads are not yet dragged from their homes, and were able to vote, and hence those counties kept up their majorities. We need, however, have no fears. The soldiers in the field can vote and the men who have volunteered are voting all right, for as far as received and heard from, four out of five of the soldiers' votes are against the copperheads.

The old Keystone State is all right and sound to the heart's core. She never throws away her vote. She almost invariably has cast her electoral vote for the man that is elected, and as she votes in October so she votes in November, by a largely increased majority.

Copperheads, read in the result of the October elections your doom, and then call for the mountains to fall upon you and sweep you from the wrath of the coming storm. Abraham Lincoln is to be the next President of the United States. This is fore-ordained, and decreed. Weep for the money you have spent in vain. Your millions lavished upon Pennsylvania and Indiana are thrown away. You had better return to your operations in the gold market, August Belmont, for it is not so risky a business as speculating in politics. Try your hand there a while and by and by you and your English allies will come down in one grand smash. Your last card will be to force gold up if possible, to a higher premium and try and make people believe that it is only the result of Mr. Lincoln's fore-shadowed election. Try this dodge now, as I believe you will, and fall as you assuredly will.

Friends of the Union, we have won a glorious victory, and a more brilliant one is in store for us. But it is no time now to lay down our arms, and unsling our knapsacks. In olden times soldiers were content to win one victory in a campaign, and then rest upon their laurels. New and brave Generals have taught us new ideas. We have dealt them a heavy blow—the Winchester of this campaign, but let us *ala Sheridan*, follow them vigorously until November, and make that the Fisher's Hill, and then there rout them horse and foot, capturing cannon, baggage and all,—leaving them to fly in utter dismay. Now, is no time to rest upon our arms. The enemy, though routed, are determined. Nothing short of a complete Waterloo will satisfy. Then let them have it to their heart's content.

There is but little of public interest transpiring here. Speechifying is the order of the night, every night at the Union League Headquarters. The Democrats have the city bedecked with flags, and are howling furiously. A grand pow-wow was held at a flag raising, a few nights since, on which occasion \$125.00 was offered to the Finley Hospital Band to play for them, but the soldiers of that band are Unionites and money cannot hire them to play at McClellan meetings, though they often furnish most excellent music at Union meetings. The National Intelligence office floats a McClellan and Pendleton flag. How the bones of Clay and Webster must rattle in their coffins, at the idon of the old office which used to be their rallying place, being thus desecrated and disgraced.

The National Executive Congressional Committee are sending out documents by the million, as high as 125,000 a day, having been sent forth during the late campaign. Scores of clerks spend their evenings at their rooms mailing these documents.

I would suggest that if Republican Committees wish to secure the distribution of ballots among the Wisconsin soldiers in the armies near here, they can do so by sending them to W. G. Sellick, Wisconsin State Agent, or to Bradford Rindford President of the Wisconsin Lincoln and Johnson Club of this city.

Green Adams has resigned the Sixth Auditorship of the Treasury and it is announced that John P. Sharratte, now Chief Clerk, has been appointed in his place. I have been positively assured that no such appointment has been made. I

doubt very much whether it ever will be made, certainly not if Mr. Lincoln is allowed to know the reasons why he should not be appointed.

The weather is beautiful and cool, and prices are rapidly falling, as good sugar can now be bought here for 19@20 cents, cotton cloth 40@50 cents, and prints at 31@40 cents. There is still room for improvement in some articles, as butter, for instance still brings 50@55 cents, and beef steaks 20@25 cents. Grant will soon bring down these prices we hope and believe.

Superintendent's Report of District Number Two.

Rock County School Houses.—There are in this superintendent district, not including the city of Beloit, eighty-one school houses, of which eleven are built of stone, four of brick, and sixty-six are frame buildings. The average value of these according to the statistical reports, is \$306, and the aggregate, \$24,825.50. The lowest valuation is \$50, and the highest \$2,500. Clinton Junction can boast of the best house, while that of Utter's Corners is estimated the lowest.

The great advance in prices during the past year, has discouraged improvements in buildings and in their appointments, so that but one new school house has been erected in that time, and only a few additions made to charts and apparatus, \$1,974.11 is the amount expended for these purposes. For the sake of such improvements, it is desired that the "better time coming" will soon come, for not more than one half of our school houses are equal to the demands and circumstances of the districts in which they are situated, and but fifteen schools are supplied with outline maps, and only thirty have the protection of a fence to preserve their sessions, as well as their play-grounds, from the annoyances of cattle and other nuisances that run in the streets. The best excuse that can probably be made for this condition of affairs is that most of the school buildings were erected several years ago, when settlements were more sparse, and the means of the settlers quite limited, and since then opportunities for making improvements have been generally put off until more convenient times.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

There are but two schools in this superintendency, that can be classed under this head; one at Shoppers containing two departments, and the other at Clinton Junction containing three. In each of these superior educational facilities are furnished, and consequently the attendance of the more advanced pupils in the branches of a common school education is retained. Two departments might be profitably established in the schools in the villages of Milton, West Milton, and Emerald Grove, and probably in other places had not the expensive policy of enrolling districts been in some localities, previously pursued. I am happy to say that the advantages of a graded school are to be enjoyed in a part of the last mentioned places during the ensuing year.

TEACHERS.

One hundred and forty-three teachers have been employed in this district during the whole year, of whom one hundred and six were females and thirty-seven were males. The former class largely predominated during the winter, and not generally as good success in every respect as the latter. Indeed, for the management and instruction of the class of pupils that usually attend our public schools, I would, from observation, rather give them the preference. In the light of this fact, there can not be a necessity for that practice, so common in some school districts, of changing teachers once a year, so as to have a female for the summer and a male for the winter. If one of the former class was re-employed for the winter, she would not only be less expensive than one of the latter, but would also, from a knowledge of the wants and progress of her pupils, be generally more serviceable. Some districts realize the importance of this fact, and have retained the same teacher during the year; and I may say, that the schools under the charge of these have been generally among the best. There are thirteen teachers of this class, and there are nineteen that have been employed one term or more in the same school as during the previous year.

About fifty have been engaged in teaching during both terms, and about the same number have no other employment. It is quite probable that not more than this number intend to make teaching an occupation for life. This is not strange when we consider that the average wages paid during the year to male teachers was but \$27.76, and to female teachers but \$18.72. While this is enough, and more than enough for the incompetent or unfaithful, there is not a sufficient discrimination made in favor of those who are desirous of following the profession, and who are an honor to it, to induce them to make a more thorough and extensive preparation for its duties.

In respect to ability to teach, and tact in management, as manifest on my days of visitation, the teachers might be divided into three classes, good, average and poor, having about equal numbers in each. Nearly all are worthy of commendation for their earnest endeavors to discharge their duty. Some are entitled to great praise for their flattering success, but a few ought never to be allowed again the care of a school on account of their unfaithfulness, or their inability to govern either themselves or others.

The average age, experience, and scholarship of the teachers can be gathered from the following summary: Thirty-four teachers were under twenty years of age; ninety-three between twenty and thirty; thirteen between thirty and forty; and three over forty.

Thirty-two were without previous experience in their vocation; eighty-six had taught from one to ten terms; twenty-one from ten to twenty; and four more than twenty. There were one hundred and seventy-four applicants for certificates at the public examinations in the Fall and

Spring, of whom thirty failed to pass examination, one hundred and twenty-six received third grade or limited certificates, fourteen, second grade, and four first grade. The average standing of these was six in a number of which ten is perfection. The number whose average standing was below five is twenty-six; above five and below six, sixty-two; above six and below seven, fifty-two; above seven and below eight, twenty-three; above eight and below nine, ten; above nine—none. The standard of perfection is not an ideal one, but within the reach of every persevering and faithful student; nor again, is it so low as to flatter a teacher with possessing qualifications to which he is as yet a stranger.

PUPILS.

The average daily attendance of the pupils is sixty-seven per cent. of the number registered, and the average number registered in each town is sixty-two per cent. of those legally entitled to school privileges. It will be seen from this that one-third of the time of the registered pupils is lost by irregularity of attendance, and that not quite forty-two per cent. of the children between four and twenty years of age, receive daily instruction during both terms in the public school. If there should be added to this latter ratio the per cent. of those under the age of six years, that are not and should not be sent to school and that of those attending high schools and academies not reporting to this office, the disproportion would not seem so great or lamentable.

But after making due allowances for these causes, and for the absences occasioned by the great demand for men, and labor in consequence of our national struggle, there still remains grounds enough for the assertion that the daily attendance of pupils is forty per cent. less than it might and should be. But this is not the measure of the evil influence of absenteeism and irregularity of attendance. The injury done in this way to the education of our children is more serious still. The absent pupil not only loses himself the advantages of the school, but also works an injury to the classes to which he belongs. The blame for this loss of time, and waste of invaluable privileges, rests, no doubt, in part, upon the teacher's want of interest in his vocation, or upon his inability to elicit from his pupils a love for the school room, but in a much greater degree, upon the thoughtlessness of parents, or their inappreciation of the importance of regularity of attendance, or of the value of an education. The Superintendent can, in some measure, correct this evil, by refusing certificates to teachers that have proved their incapacity to draw forth from their pupils, a love for study, and by some influences that he can bring to bear upon the parents themselves, but it can not be entirely eradicated without a system of compulsory attendance, which, if not opposed to the policy of a Republican Government, is at least opposed to the sentiments, at present entertained by our people.

PATRONS.

In some districts, the school board, and other patrons take a commendable interest in their schools, and cheer and strengthen the teacher by their frequent visits, while in others there is a reminiscence in school visitation, which, if it does not betray a blameworthy carelessness, must proceed from an undervaluing of the importance of this duty. The school district officer should bear in mind that, by accepting his office, he has given a promise to visit his district school, and that, if he fails to do this, he breaks his word, as well as neglects an important trust. In order that there might be more frequent visitations, and some system in making these, I would suggest that the clerk should make a list of the patrons in his district, and appoint the times when each in turn, should perform this duty. If such labors were expended in every district, an ample reward would be reaped, not only in the renewed courage and zeal of both teacher and pupils, but also in the increased interest and better directed efforts of the patrons themselves.

ALBERT WHITEFORD,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL:
Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM,
This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly skin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the delicate appearance so inviting in the face of Italian, Chinese, freckles, pimples and eruptions from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati, who have been considering the Mustang Liniment under the name of proprietorship, have been thoroughly educated by the Court. To guard against further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private seal plate revenue stamp, which is placed upon the top of each bottle. Back stamp bears the fac simile of my Signature, and without which the article is a counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best liniment in the world. With its prompt and powerful ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lacerated, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills cured. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, cuts, caked breasts, strained bowels, &c., it is a Sovereign Remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all Druggists.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

Special Notices.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from excessive causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, 1864. SKILLIN HUGHES, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Satisfactorily COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and mollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and is infinitely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy goods Dealers. Price 25 Cts. per box. Jan 28/64

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have a certain cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. HOWARD, of 153 Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he has a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.
E. F. COLWELL, wholesale agent for Wisconsin.
688 Broadway New York.

Clothing.

PRICES OF

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

MARKED DOWN!

We wish to convert into CASH immediately, our

Very Large and Choice

STOCK OF GOODS!

To do this we have marked them at

MUCH LOWER PRICES

THAN

THE GOLD STANDARD!

and shall keep them below it for the present.

The public may rely upon this statement, and

CLOTHE THEMSELVES

AT

Astonishingly Low Prices!

for the time.

The reduction will be made on ORDERED as well as Ready Made Garments and Furnishing Goods.

ECHLIN'S FOOTE,
Merchant Tailors,
601 Milwaukee St.

BRING YOUR GREENBACKS!

And call on

F. JENKINS & BRO.

To buy your

ROOTS AND SHOES!!

If you want to save money. We have as large and well selected a stock of ROOTS and SHOES as can be found west of the lake, and we are bound to sell them at the lowest prices.

Call and see what we can do for you.

Remember the place—opposite McKee & Bros. Main street, Janesville, Wis.

F. C. JENKINS & BRO.

Cheaper Than any other House in the City!

Dry Goods.

GREAT PANIC SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

The entire stock of

M'KEY & BRO.

Marked down \$25,000. Stock to be reduced \$75,000 within the next forty days. Please hold last week for the down to \$75.00. Price reduced for 300 down to 25.00. Dresses down 100 a yard. Merino and Cashmere Cloths down 100 a yard. Cloths of all kinds reduced from 25 to one dollar per yard. Sheetings, bleached and brown, from 10 to 12 1/2 a yard. Cotton Flannels down 150 a yard. All Flannels reduced 25 per cent. and in fact our entire stock at an equal reduction. We have determined to reduce our stock the above amount within the

NEXT FORTY DAYS!

We have on hand \$10,000 worth of Domestic all bought in the month of May, June and July at just 25 per cent. less than the lowest price touched at Auction yet. A great many of the above goods were sold by us at a good profit, which enables us to sell reasonable without loss to ourselves, and

UNDERSSELL N. Y. or Chicago

Our Mr. EDWARD M'KEY has been in New York for the last month attending exclusively to the great Importers' Sales of

DRY GOODS!

Sale unprecedented in the history of Merchandising and purchased all our present stock of

SKIRTS,

EMPIRE CLOTHS, all Wool, D'LANES, plain and figured, ALPACAS, and NOTION GOODS, FRENCH, ENGLISH and IRISH POPLINS.

at a reduction of 50 per cent from prices asked the first of September by Jobbers.

We have also on hand a large lot of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

which have been bought at an equal reduction. Fifty pieces of

MARKED DOWN

to correspond with late prices. Also a large lot of

RIBBONS,

BONNETS,

HATS and

PLUMES,

OF ALL KINDS.

To Country Merchants & Milliners,

We would say that we guarantee to sell at

WHOLESALE

less than Milwaukee and Chicago. Bring along your orders from either place and we will undersell them 5 per cent.

To the People of Rock, Watertown, Dane and Green Counties:—

We would say that you can save at least twenty dollars in the purchase of one hundred dollars, by coming to McKee & Bros. to trade. We would again say that we are determined to reduce our stock and that price is no object, that the goods must and shall be sold.

Sign of the Golden Sheep, Main St., Janesville, Oct 19/64

D. B. BURRUS

Have all extraneous teeth may be exchanged for inconspicuous plates, that never decay or ache; but, like the rows in nature, are always beautiful and never fade. They are set on expanded vulcanite plates which stand up in a superior style, susceptible of the highest polish and twice as strong as the common rubber plates; and are made with invisible air chambers which adhere with such tenacity that in 10 or 20 years will never loosen or detach them. They are equal in every respect to the best manufactured in Europe or the country by the most celebrated makers.

Signed, J. L. GOTTSCHELOW, D.D. Wilson, Janesville, Wis.

DENTAL FACTORY!

Myra Block, first door to the right of Dr. Hale's Throat and Lung Institute, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Have all extraneous teeth may be exchanged for inconspicuous plates, that never decay or ache; but, like the rows in nature, are always beautiful and never fade. They are set on expanded vulcanite plates which stand up in a superior style, susceptible of the highest polish and twice as strong as the common rubber plates; and are made with invisible air chambers which adhere with such tenacity that in 10 or 20 years will never loosen or detach them. They are equal in every respect to the best manufactured in Europe or the country by the most celebrated makers.

Signed, J. L. GOTTSCHELOW, D.D. Wilson, Janesville, Wis.

TOOTH-ACHE!

Obtain the tooth which is aching, and subject, there are none that equal it. Little and the best, and the best of all dentists, which we cure in less than three minutes.

J. L. GOTTSCHELOW, D.D. Wilson, Janesville, Wis.

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS

of medicinal purposes, warranted pure, and can be relied upon in case of sickness, where a pure article is needed, at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

609 Broadway

STOLEN—A black

Smith COV 7 or 8 years old. Any person who will give the undersigned information of the whereabouts of the above dog, which we cure in less than three minutes.

J. L. GOTTSCHELOW, D.D. Wilson, Janesville, Wis.

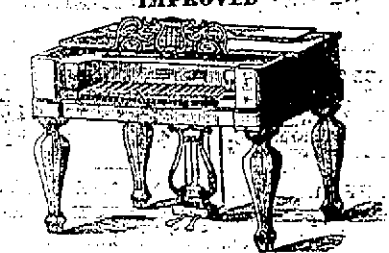
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Musical Instruments.

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PATENT MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Employing 250 men, and finishing 50 Instruments per week.

Manufactory cor. Niagara & Maryland Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

44 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

CILAS, H. BACON, LIBBY, POLMAN & CO., 107 N. COLEMAN, CHICAGO.

BALMAIN & WEBER, St. Louis, Mo. JAMES BELLAIR, Philadelphia. CHAS. E. COOPER, Detroit, Mich. J. P. WHELEHAN, New Orleans. A. S. NORDMEYER, Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold

THIRTY THOUSAND!

These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, also in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held. At all Industrial Exhibitions, they have invariably been

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM!

whenever exhibiting in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from the date of sale, we

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AN ORDINANCE Relating to
ing, grading and filling lands.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of

[illegible][illegible]

the warrant annexed to the annual assessment of the same.

SECTION 7.—Upon receiving said assessment, Treasurer shall take like proceedings as far as possible to collect the same as in the collection of the annual City and Ward taxes of said city.

SECTION 8.—All moneys received by the Treasurer of said city shall be paid into the treasury of the ordinances shall be kept by him from all other moneys and shall be deposited in the treasury of said city, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of such assessment was made.

SECTION 9.—No person or persons shall in any manner be liable for any moneys due under any proposal in pursuance of the ordinance herein provided, but for so far out of the moneys assessed and collected as aforesaid.

SECTION 10.—The Common Council of said city hereby doth authorize and is hereby authorized to permit or persons whose bid or proposal shall be accepted, shall neglect or refuse to do the work and labor specified in the ordinance, within the time fixed by said Council or in pursuance of the conditions of his bond to discharge said bid or proposal, to cause the same to be done by him, but the action of said Council in declaring such proposal and acceptance void shall not in any manner be construed to release said person from his bid or proposal, or their sureties from liability on said bond.

SECTION 11.—This ordinance shall be in full force and after its passage.

P. Passed September 14th, 1884.

J. H. WILSON, City Clerk.
J. C. MICHAEL, Jr., Clerk.

CITY OF WASHINGTON
CIRCUIT COURT, Rock

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the 10th day of June, A. D. 1856, be years and nine months from said sale of the purchase of Claret Street, No. 1 of lot 10, 1858, the same or such parcels thereof as shall be undredged at the date last aforesaid, will be conveyed to the said John C. Caldwell, as stated below; imposing the taxes, charges and expensed to the last day of redemption.

Attorney's Addition to Janville.
To whom referred. Description.
Lott 27
Janville, Sept. 30, 1861. S. L. J. Janville,
Clerk of the Board of Court Supervisors of said county.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Circuit Court.
Rook County—Orrin N. Gorton, plaintiff
vs.
William H. Douglass and others, defendants.
In obedience of a judgment of said Court, rendered at the term of said Court at Burlington, Vermont, on the 20th day of November last, above named plaintiff and his assigns, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against above named defendants, I will sell the last and principal part, to the highest bidder, at

ON THE 24th DAY OF NOVEMBER

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ROAD
1864

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